The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1868. NUMBER 141.

WASHINGTON.

Hon. John Olney Confirmed as Revenue Supervisor for Illinois.

Material Points in the Report of the Postmaster General.

Report of General Thomas, Commanding the Department of the Cumberland.

The Chief Engineer's Report Relative to Fortifications, Harbor Improvements, &c.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

REVENUE OFFICERS.

Among the Supervisors of Internal Revenue appointed to-day, was Hon. John Olney, for Illinois, and among those rejected was J. M. Comstock, for Indiana.

AN INTERVIEW.

General James Allen has been assigned to duty as Acting Quartermaster General of the Army during the temporary absence of General Meigs from Washington.

GENERAL THOMAS' REPORT.

General Thomas has made his annual report to General Grant regarding affairs in the Department of the Cumberland. It opens with the Congressional election in Kentucky and the excitement rendered Governor Bercshaw, of West Virginia, in attempting to control at Philippi. The organization of the troops in the department has greatly improved in all respects. On the 1st of October, 1867, there should be allowed at all military posts. The duties of troops are much the same as last year. The necessity for them is the same, the state of society regarding the observance of law, and, in some instances, has been worse than at any time since the rebellion, is much worse. Good crops and increased prosperity seem to have caused more serious exhibitions of the spirit of lawlessness. The establishment of an exhaustive history of the operations of the Ku Klux, from their first appearance in one County, Texas. It details the first statements sent to Washington, and allowed to be published to the world as is here known, by the President, and the bad effect of the publication. Reference is made to the Congressional committee to investigate the Ku Klux, the testimony of which is now in the hands of the Printer. It is hoped that the report will be published during the present session of Congress. The report contains an exhaustive history of the organization of the militia of Tennessee, and the part they took in the rebellion, and the conduct of the militia in the late election. The report closes as follows:

The report of Major General Schofield, commanding the Department of the Missouri, is also submitted. It contains a full history of the difficulties in Kansas, and the part taken by the militia in the late election. The report closes as follows:

The report of Major General Pope, commanding the Department of the Lakes, is also submitted. It contains a full history of the difficulties in Kansas, and the part taken by the militia in the late election. The report closes as follows:

The report of Major General Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Gulf, is also submitted. It contains a full history of the difficulties in Kansas, and the part taken by the militia in the late election. The report closes as follows:

The report of Major General Sherman, commanding the Department of the Mississippi, is also submitted. It contains a full history of the difficulties in Kansas, and the part taken by the militia in the late election. The report closes as follows:

The report of Major General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, is also submitted. It contains a full history of the difficulties in Kansas, and the part taken by the militia in the late election. The report closes as follows:

The report of Major General Meade, commanding the Department of the Potomac, is also submitted. It contains a full history of the difficulties in Kansas, and the part taken by the militia in the late election. The report closes as follows:

The report of Major General Hancock, commanding the Department of the Atlantic, is also submitted. It contains a full history of the difficulties in Kansas, and the part taken by the militia in the late election. The report closes as follows:

The report of Major General Grant, commanding the Department of the Pacific, is also submitted. It contains a full history of the difficulties in Kansas, and the part taken by the militia in the late election. The report closes as follows:

The report of Major General Halleck, commanding the Department of the Missouri, is also submitted. It contains a full history of the difficulties in Kansas, and the part taken by the militia in the late election. The report closes as follows:

The report of Major General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Ohio, is also submitted. It contains a full history of the difficulties in Kansas, and the part taken by the militia in the late election. The report closes as follows:

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NEW YORK.

A Calmer Feeling in Wall Street Yesterday.

Large Amount of Legal-Tenders Thrown on the Market.

Two Injunctions Granted Against the Erie Directors.

Affidavits Showing their Influence in the Late Money Corner.

Movements of General Grant.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 17.

The excitement in Wall street yesterday, and the huge stocks operations continues. The stock market was dull, and the general concern of funds for some time locked up in purchases for gold. Nearly all the banks stand credited for one-fifth of their deposits in the Treasury, while the Bank of the Commonwealth is in debt $10,000,000. These sudden disbursements have virtually increased the supply of legal-tenders distributed among the banks, over ten millions of dollars, generating an easy money markets, with offerings at six per cent. There is some doubt whether these funds may not be locked up again at any moment, and consequently any relief in the market is greatly diminished.

The greatest excitement was in Erie, and the street was full of rumors. Early in the day it was known that an injunction had been forced upon the Erie directors, and consequently the stock suffered great fluctuations. It waved between Henry Clews and Fisk, but opened with a generally declined in let it alone. The buzz kept up all afternoon of the day, and the stock finally came the favorite stocks of the bull clique. Operations were less extensive than yesterday. There was a call-loan market at 7 @ 8 per cent, 6 per cent between cash and seller the week. The decline in Erie was caused by the sale of the stocks. The injunction restrains the directors from doing anything leading to increase the present issued stock of the company, including the bonds. The injunction was granted upon the affidavit by Frank Work and others, stockholders of the company has been sued by David. Fisk & Lane, stock speculators, for their private use of the company's funds, and details of these alleged transactions. Judging from their previous record in such cases, they will state nothing sudden to excite and vindictive disclosures of fraud.

Directs a report at the up-town hotels to-night that the Erie injunction would be dissolved to-day, but this is hardly probable, as they have not had time to prepare their answers. It is expected that the market will be much quiet in the morning, with the greatest power in the hands of the bears.

It is understood that on Thursday last Jay Gould was secretly appointed Receiver of the Erie Railway, under the injunction granted by Judge Barnard, in order to be prepared to-day for complicity in ejection frauds, and on the examination.

General Grant breakfasted with Senator Conkling this morning, and afterward rode out to the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Robert Bonner, to see the latter's horse trot. The General was driven in a coupe in 2:38, and one mile, as timed by General Grant, in 2:34½. After the trotting was over, General Grant drove a couple of rounds, and then turned the horse over to a stable keeper, and walked into the hotel. The General looked well, and was in the best of spirits. He left for Washington at 2 o'clock, in company with Senator Conkling.

The Commercial Investigating Committee propose to continue their investigations, and will commence to be made public. District Attorney Smith has not been examined, in consequence of his connection to court. The committee will turn over all the evidence to the United States District Attorney when they are ready to report.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

New York, Nov. 17.—Vestal's agent of "Protean" is as well known that no more of Erie bonds are now the time of the sale. It is thoroughly familiar on the subject, and the Indian cross-troops have sung it to tatoo, until its production was well nigh nauseating. Its performances are highly interesting, and very clever. None of the many English troupes which have visited us have had the courage to place it in their repertoires, until Mrs. Howard, who seems to have more courage than all the rest of the combined, has done so. Her performances are capable, considerably, for its English dressing, which gives more variety to the performance, and the introduction of a number of new songs. It is a performance of the story more closely. It is a performance of the French class of society—a consecration of elite—a description of the locale. Which could only consist of the performance of the story, there is nothing pleasant or fascinating in clinging to two hours and three-quarters' duration of a case of guilty connection, and the performance of a case of guilty connection, and the performance of a case of guilty connection, and the performance

e Tribune.

...DAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1880.

...reserved to himself every morning for ...ublic business and the transaction of ...ll letters should be addressed to Tribune, for the reason that one ... ...s is insured to the Tribune. ...ll or any connect with any newsman.

TERMS:

...ribune per week.....
...ribune, per month.....
...ribune, per year.....
...ribune, per year, postage paid to ...ign countries.....
...ribune, per year, without Sunday ...ition.....

Remittances may be made ... Express Co., Post-office ... or registered letters, at our ... TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TREASURY LOANED.

...Spinner has addressed a cir... all the National Banks di... to select from the United ... in their vaults, and send to ...ge for other notes, all the ... issued under the acts ... 1868, and July 11, 1870 ... convertible issue of Le... those bearing upon the ...ent which the fifteen ... Cook County leads Hamilton County several thousand. There is a reason for this, which the Commercial supposes it properly gives when it says:

> What Cincinnati wants is not so much ... as intelligent citizens and private ... persons, communities with our attainments ... the right sort, because of our advantages ... educational facilities.

We have no objection to any explanation which the Cincinnati people may give of their failure to keep up with Chicago; but it is not likely they predict that Chicago will soon cease to be the leader in the race for the position of commercial commerce, and that that route will soon be transferred to St. Louis and Cincinnati, leaving Chicago out of the line, they betray an anxiety which only tends to make their prophecy ridiculous.

THE SERVANT GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

The problem of modern society is the status of the servant girl, compared with which the enigma of the Sphynx is quite lucid. The great questions in every household are: Where shall we get servant girls, and what shall we do with them when we get them? or, as is more likely to be the case, what will they do with us? The servant girl is the cynosure of all the Breakfast table, the vexation at dinner, the discuss at supper, and the inclusion of every night-mare. There is no use in denying the fact that the servant girl of the period is essentially bad, and that she does not fulfil the ends to which she was made. She is reckless, irresponsible, slothful, wasteful and fastidious. This one object to the character of the servant is that which you live, in that it is remitted from the streets and is to be found in swell fronts and stone flights. That she is peripatetic by nature, breeds change of her locality, and is constantly wheating from one home to another. Another must have nightly levees in the kitchen, wh is occasionally a soiree in the dining-room, and gives you notice to quit if you object to a couple of your place of your piano for Milesian musical and gastronomical purposes. The first girl must be all owed to go out when she pleases to the festivities of her numerous acquaintances; and the second girl is always supplied at a moment's notice, with a wake or a wedding of a near relative. In fact, the number of cousins of an ordinary industrious second girl, who die and get married yearly, is well nigh as large as the number of her kinsfolk whatsoever, and suggest problems in population which would set awfully at naught Malthus or Mill. Another girl must have no interference either in the matter of command or counsel from the mistress of the house, but regards a visit of the mistress to the kitchen as an impertinence not to be overlooked. A mother has a numerous array of cousins, in first and second degree, who must be provided for out of the tea-caddy, the butter-crock and the sugar barrel, not to speak of the family wardrobe. And no one might go and count the spoons, the tidings and foibles of the servant girl of the period, with which every housekeeper is familiar in her every day experience, but that would be superfluous. They are all so much in the terms we have already used—treachery, irresponsibility, sloth, wastefulness and fastidiousness.

Undoubtedly there are many sufficient reasons why the servant girl of the period should be essentially bad. Her unnecessary leads her to sympathy with others, her worthlessness leads her to imitation of those above her. Envy and jealousy are at the bottom of many of the troubles in society, and whatever has been entertained of the amiable military leaders is rapidly fading from the memory of the world and fashionable toilets. The inmates of the hovel and the inmates of the hall, the scullion and the Queen, Bridget Shrubbery and Mrs. Grundy, Dorcas Dandling away an afternoon in tears of her mirror, are afflicted with the grand passion, in relative degrees. If there are folly and extravagance up above, there will be folly and extravagance below stairs. If there is foolishness in the parlor, there is foolish in the servants' hall. Another cause for bad servants is found in the fact that if housekeepers engage them, as boys barter knives, without looking at the majority of servant girls are either taken without reference as to their character or capability, or are hired from a mere intelligence office, a rendezvous generally for the least intelligent class of help. Another cause is found in the migratory character of our home life. We live in caravanseries rather than houses. In fact, whenever we pack up our trunks, gather our kindred and Penates about us, come up to the level of the watering places or other fashionable resorts we create a class of miserable and gilded nonsense. In the season we live in the country, in October we are in the city, and thus constantly changing our habitation and place, our servant girls are constantly changing and constantly bad. It is an absolute impossibility to keep a good, capable servant girl in one of these periodic families. The glaring inconsistencies in our mode of life furnish another very good reason for bad servant girls. Where style without discretion, and housekeeping without judgment, prevail, we must expect to find bad servant girls. Where style consists mainly in going our neighbors, and where the housekeeper knows French and German, music and drawing, but doesn't know how to make a cup of tea, cook an omelette, or the difference between a gas-burner and a coalscuttle, it is worse than useless to expect to find good servant girls. The servant-girl knows the ignorance of her mistress, and profits by it. The lady who, in addition to her knowledge of the house arts, understands how to make a cup of tea, and has had practical experience in the mysteries of the kitchen, will set the best labor, have the best kitchen, and enjoy the institution of the best servant girls.

There is still another strong cause for the prevalence of bad servant girls. The whole matter is largely governed by the laws of supply and demand. Where the demand is so much greater than the supply, there is no inducement for them to exist. They know that their services are in constant requisition, be they good, bad or indifferent. They know that the hovels and the inmates of the hall, the scullion and the Queen, Bridget Shrubbery and Mrs. Grundy, Dorcas Dandling away an afternoon in tears of her mirror, are afflicted with the grand passion, in relative degrees. If there are folly and extravagance up above, there will be folly and extravagance below stairs. If there is foolishness in the parlor, there is foolish in the servants' hall. Another cause for bad servants is found in the fact that if housekeepers engage them, as boys barter knives, without looking at the majority of servant girls are either taken without reference as to their character or capability, or are hired from a mere intelligence office, a rendezvous generally for the least intelligent class of help. Another cause is found in the migratory character of our home life. We live in caravanseries rather than houses. In fact, whenever we pack up our trunks, gather our kindred and Penates about us, come up to the level of the watering places or other fashionable resorts we create a class of miserable and gilded nonsense. In the season we live in the country, in October we are in the city, and thus constantly changing our habitation and place, our servant girls are constantly changing and constantly bad. It is an absolute impossibility to keep a good, capable servant girl in one of these periodic families. The glaring inconsistencies in our mode of life furnish another very good reason for bad servant girls. Where style without discretion, and housekeeping without judgment, prevail, we must expect to find bad servant girls. Where style consists mainly in going our neighbors, and where the housekeeper knows French and German, music and drawing, but doesn't know how to make a cup of tea, cook an omelette, or the difference between a gas-burner and a coalscuttle, it is worse than useless to expect to find good servant girls. The servant-girl knows the ignorance of her mistress, and profits by it. The lady who, in addition to her knowledge of the house arts, understands how to make a cup of tea, and has had practical experience in the mysteries of the kitchen, will set the best labor, have the best kitchen, and enjoy the institution of the best servant girls.

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GRANT AS A "DAGPO".

...the favorite p...ts made by ... in his speeches during the ... that Grant was ... the last President elected, ... he would make himself Military ...ator and rule the whole people." ... ...ll dangerous ... ...ll, ...already grounded." Blair never failed to observe this profession with the assertion that he knew Grant personally ... ...ow whereof he spoke.

...hat the gentlemen of the election ... country generally is becoming ... more satisfied of the wisdom ... intelligent voters and ... been entertained of the amiable military leaders is rapidly fading ... General Grant will enter the ... ...ssuming the duties ... his countrymen to an extent ...dged by any of his predecessors ... day, of Washington. The fact is ... to us whose personal ... the country has had the least ... four were the men who had ... reputation as military men. ... and Jackson, Harrison and ... of all been soldiers, yet save ... the office of President ... ...ll ... ...ll ... ...ll. ... ...ll ... ...ll ll

Mr. Crocker awarded the enterprise of Mr. ——— for a term of years, for him to ——— the same, or any ap———

The jury retired, and on returning gave a verdict for the plaintiff for ——— dollars damages, and ——— against the ———. Mr. Crocker stated that he should ask for a new trial.

This story would not be complete if we did not say that the property of Mark Salem is worth not far from two hundred thousand dollars, though not worth a quarter of a million as reported. Mr. Salem was formerly an Israelite, but is now a Christian.

A ROMANCE OF BANKRUPTCY.

Enoch Arden Out-done.

A Man Marries His Wife Twice.

This is in that class of sensational stories of real life, which, if presented in fiction, would be rejected by the publishers as too improbable for belief. Some years ago, Mr. Wilder, of this city, became involved in business difficulties, and was compelled to make an assignment. He had a wife and children, and was in good circumstances, enough to live comfortably, and have a little left after his debts were paid. Mrs. Wilder, however, was not satisfied with this, and was constantly urging her husband to make more money. Finally, he went into speculations, and failed. Mrs. Wilder, it is said, was the principal cause of his failure, and when he found himself in the hands of his creditors, he left his family and came to this city. He had a wife living here, and his daughter family did not care, it is said, to receive him.

The crash came; his debts were not all paid, and he was arrested. His debtors were not willing to release him, and Mr. Wilder, the lawyer, was appointed his assignee; and Mr. A. R. Wilder, of this city, his counsel. He was released, and has been in the employ of a large number of the operations, is declined to say. Mr. Wilder's friends consider the arrest malicious, and the appearance of the officers for attachment a contemptible means to obtain a settlement. Mr. Wilder's friends say that the arrest was made by the machinery of the law, and was not the work of the creditors. The chief of police, Mr. Wilder, is located upon the platform, and is completely upon the body of the car, which is about ten feet in diameter. With an ordinary load of coal and a fair degree of steam, the car will run at the rate of twenty miles per hour. The engine is capable of developing a power in excess of that, and it is believed that a speed of thirty miles per hour can be attained. The car is provided with two trucks, the wheels of which are seven feet in diameter, and the latter reach from the outside of the car to within a few inches of the platform. The engine is placed between the trucks, and as the shaft is connected with the axles of the latter, it will be seen that

THE ENERGY LAW.

...ed, Tobacco Manufac-...rs and Dealers.

...ct of Congress Declared to be ...ust and Oppressive.

...s to Take to Relieve the Trade from the Operation.

...s of Hon. N. S. Judd and ...Assessor Wallace.

Resolutions.

...the wholesale tobacco manufacturing establishment of ...ment Bowes, for the ...ng action upon a resolution and ...ed at the meeting of the ...ers' Association, held ...ng evening, at the ...ce of the Board of Trade ...ms, on motion of ...

Mr. E. Lowenstein, called the ...

...n the Committee on Ways ...ns Internal Revenue, for the ...ng session of Congress, ...ed by the Secretary of the ...ry, and the President, requesting ...ng of the Committee with ...ers of the United States ...ion, to consider the ...ns of the present law, ...ng the manufacture of ...ed tobacco, and the ...ion of the Internal Revenue ...ue therefrom, and to ...ed to the Committee on ...s and Means, at